

6 November 1965

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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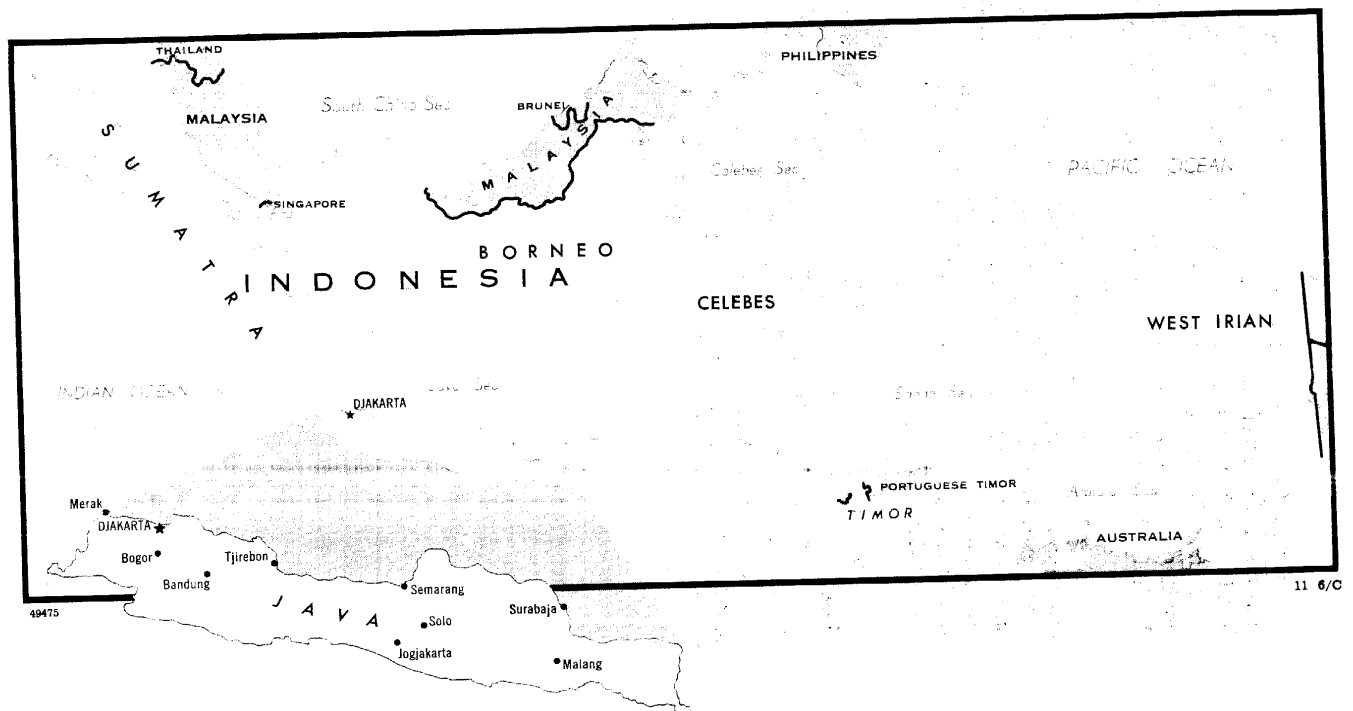
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Indonesia: The army remains uneasy about the situation in central Java.

[redacted] the army estimates that 70 percent of the population northeast of Jogjakarta are Communists. [redacted] casualties in this area have run into the hundreds--largely Moslem youth elements killed by the PKI, and PKI members killed by the army. [redacted] religious elements in the area remain under PKI pressure and that a considerable percentage of the troops normally stationed in the region have Communist sympathies.]

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[Loyal troops are said to be stretched too thin in rural areas of central Java where the PKI is strong.] Tight restrictions on travel and assembly have been imposed, and all inhabitants have been required to carry registration cards as well as proof of any party membership.

The army purge of pro-Communist elements in other areas continues. The minister of mining is reported to have fired a deputy minister and 10 other officials, while the Ministry of Estates has purged 116 persons and the Ministry of Tourism five. Wholesale dismissals of suspected PKI sympathizers on Djakarta faculties have apparently led to curtailment of courses at several universities. In North Sumatra some 750 government officials are said to have been suspended and some 200 workers arrested on US-owned rubber estates alone.

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Rhodesia: [A unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) by Salisbury again hangs in the balance as the Rhodesian cabinet debates whether to accept Prime Minister Wilson's conditions for a Royal Commission.]

[UK officials in Salisbury believe that Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith and some of his cabinet would prefer to accept Wilson's proposals, thus probably delaying UDI for several months. Others are pressing for rejection of the commission idea, however, and Smith may not be able to hold them in line. Wilson has held the British Parliament over until Monday in case UDI comes over the weekend.]

[Wilson agreed earlier this week to Smith's demand that the commission offer the present constitution, with minor revisions, to the people. Nevertheless, he reserved the right to reject the method adopted by the commission for canvassing Rhodesian opinion, and would not commit his government to accepting the commission's final report.]

[The Rhodesian Government yesterday declared a 90-day state of emergency to counter an alleged threat of foreign-trained African nationalist saboteurs. Although this could mean that Smith has decided to declare independence, it may be only a psychological move designed to force further concessions from the UK and to bolster morale among Smith's white backers.]

[Although import restrictions were imposed early this week, the US consul general in Salisbury believes that the move was justified by a recent upsurge in hoarding of consumer goods and was not necessarily a further preparation for UDI.]

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Cyprus: The Turkish armed forces have been placed on alert but there is no indication that Ankara is as yet preparing to take military action against the Greek Cypriots.

Ankara is demanding that the Greek Cypriots give up the Turkish Cypriot positions which they seized on 4 November. The Turks apparently hope that the UN will be able to negotiate the withdrawal. Turkey is, however, reiterating the warning it has given frequently in the last few months that it will not tolerate any more Greek Cypriot attempts to "solve" the Cyprus problem unilaterally.

[The US military attachés in Ankara report that Turkish military leaders apparently are not pressing for action and are following the Demirel government's lead. The Turkish general staff is said to believe that any retaliatory action would have to be confined to air attacks, presumably because of the logistic problems of moving a force large enough to cope with Greek Cypriot forces now on the island. Air attacks could be launched within a few hours of any decision to intervene.]

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NOTES

India-Pakistan: Increasingly frequent clashes are occurring in the lightly populated Rajasthan area along the southern end of the Indo-Pakistan cease-fire line. The UN's policing job there is complicated by its limited personnel, the vast distances, the desert terrain, and the virtual impossibility of establishing the exact location of the front at the time of the cease-fire last September. [redacted]

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Kenya: President Kenyatta is considering major changes in the Kenya Government which would reduce the chances of pro-Communist Vice President Odinga succeeding him. Odinga's influence continues to decline and Kenyatta may feel now that he can move against Odinga without risk of tribal warfare. Rumors persist that Kenyatta will act by mid-December, but his choice of heir apparent remains uncertain. [redacted]

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Venezuela: Recent successes in the campaign against the Communist-dominated Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) have increased the government's determination to continue pressure until FALN surrenders. [redacted] Some government officials had been inclined toward an accommodation with the Communist party which would permit it increased political freedom in exchange for a commitment to call off terrorist and guerrilla activity. The government's successes include the widely publicized seizure of an FALN munitions factory near Caracas, the arrest of several top-level FALN leaders, and the interception of funds from abroad. [redacted]

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Bolivia: The junta has not yet made any announcement on a timetable for elections, although co-President Barrientos said in a speech on 4 November that the government will be turned over to a constitutional successor next August. Barrientos is apparently pressing the junta not to set the date for elections until he has formed a political front to support his presidential candidacy.]

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The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

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The Department of Defense

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The Secretary of the Navy

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